

Newsweek

March 7, 1960
Princess Margaret
Mr. Jones
Read all about it!

ORQUESTRA

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Concert No. 7**

Conductor:
GARY BERTINI
Soloist:
GINA BACHAVER
(Piano)

PROGRAMME: Tchaikovsky: Parents for Orchestra;
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 4 ("Emperor");
Mozzart: "Night on the Bare Mountain";
Strauss: Symphonies of

Chair (First Inset photo)

Choir (First Street gymnasium).
The "Mist" Choir.
TEL AVIV
Mazn Auditorium
at 8.30 p.m.
Sun. 14.3—Series 1
Tues. 14.3—Series 2
—Workshop
Sun. 14.3—Series 3
Tues. 14.3—Series 4
JERUSALEM
Edison Hall, at 9 p.m.
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Concert No. 6
Wed. 15.3—Series 1
Thurs. 15.3—Series 2
HAIFA
Armen Theatre, at 9 p.m.
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Sun, 11.3—Series 3
 Tues, 11.3—Series 4
JERUSALEM
 Edison Hall at 4 p.m.

Concert No. 6
Wed. 10.5 - Series 1
Thurs. 11.5 - Series 2
PROGRAMME: Wagner:
"Military" Symphony;
Strauss: Symphony
of Poets; for Orchestra
and Choir; Strauss: *Flute
Concerto No. 2.*

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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THERE was yet another clash with Egyptian fedayeen in the Negev during the week-end, the Egyptian spokesman has announced.

This follows the clash a few days ago in which one Egyptian spy was killed and one captured. One must assume, however reluctantly, that there were, and are, more Egyptians in the Negev than were observed, killed or captured. The situation is not one which the Israeli army or Israeli public opinion can view with equanimity. Indeed, nobody does.

The reason for increased activity of this kind is not difficult to trace. It is a fact that the bulk of the Egyptian army has been moved to Sinai, closer to the Israeli border than it had any reason to be. There were reports, mainly in the Lebanese press, of the "warlike spirit" of the Sinai Army. These reports are known to have been substantiated. The Egyptian Army is still there, and this cannot be conducive to restoring stability. The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, was most outspoken on this subject last week.

The increased fedayeen activity has come to show that Mrs. Meir's warning was not an empty surmise. For the fedayeen are — as they have always been — men sent out to gather intelligence for the U.A.R. Army. When captured, they admit this freely. Their orders are to see what Israel looks like, how people behave, and what are the security preparations taken to forestall the possibility of an attack. It has been reported that the fedayeen now operate from Gaza, under the very nose of the U.N.E.F. troops, although it is probable that the main base of the fedayeen is still at El Arish, a little deeper in the Peninsula.

There may be truth in the suggestion that the Egyptian move was motivated by fear of reprisals for much-touted but imaginary victories in the Demilitarized Zone. At Tawafik Israel would not permit the Syrians to push in towards the Jordan from the positions which they now occupy, and which are in themselves illegal.

For Nasser, a big victory was needed at the time he was touring Syria. The Tawafik incident came in handy, surprising as that may sound. It was presented to the public as a major victory — nobody in the Arab world troubled to look at the map and see that the area just did not present itself as the site of a major battle. The "victory" at Tawafik made Nasser's tour of Syria a little more successful than it logically should have been. A victory is always right.

There was need, of course, to supplement this talk by some dramatic movement. Whatever Nasser may think, there are some officers in the Egyptian army who would like a chance to try their equipment against Israel, and give troop movements a realistic look.

The Egyptian Army stopped short of the border, and it probably never intended its move seriously, although the political counter-offensive of the Israeli Foreign Ministry also had something to do with this. But the Army is still there. And the spies of the intelligence branch cross the Negev too often and too closely for security. This, more than anything, indicates the dangerous nature of the mission of the army which moved into Sinai.

As long as this army stays close to the border, tension cannot subside. There is no point in avoiding this conclusion. Nasser can find no further victories to chalk up, and he may look for opportunities, especially when he contemplates Mr. Ben-Gurion's forthcoming visit to the world capitals. Most of the time he confines himself to abuse, which many are eager to disregard, especially abroad. But even abuse is dangerous, coupled with a large army, supplied with the best Russian weapons, so close to a border.

FAR EASTERN DIARY

Burma Blazes New Democratic Trail

By Dennis Bloodworth

RANGOON (OFPS). — THE diminutive conductress, in her high-necked Burmese blouse and sarong, blocked the gangway as I moved to get off the bus. "Back door for the exit," she said firmly. The front door is for the entrance. This orderly conductress was newly in Rangoon as far as I was concerned, but then as the smart, punctual new bus and the smooth road on which it ran. Moreover, the conductress actually demanded all our fares.

It is impossible to visit Burma without noticing almost at once that a "new broom" has been at work since October 1954. When General Ne Win, the Chief of Staff, became Prime Minister and placed senior Army officers in all the Ministries and Government departments to direct public affairs. The change from Burmese Parliamentary democracy to a regime based on military discipline was soon felt. The civil servants were turned out to clean the streets of Rangoon and other cities and nearly 100,000 money-stray dogs were systematically destroyed. Buddhist monks against taking life notwithstanding, the railways were run to time and passengers made to pay for their tickets. In successful military operations unhampered by political interference, the Army reduced the Communists and other insurgents in the hills to a few scattered thousands. Most of a country which for 10 years had been unsafe for travel was opened up once more. The trains ran regularly from Rangoon to Mandalay without fear of ambush. Prices of staple commodities were fixed, and shopkeepers were made to put price tags on their goods. The Defence Services Institute — the Burmese NAAFI or PX — invested its profits in new enterprises and soon there were DSI shops, a DSI department store, bank shops, other commercial organizations that offered cut-price competition to private concerns and provided efficient services to the public.

War was waged against "economic saboteurs," racketeers in trading licences were suppressed, and speculation severely punished. The national marketing boards for the sale of Burma's surplus rice, timber and other exports were cleaned up and streamlined by Army Colonels who have, for example, already sold three-quarters of Burma's 1956 rice crop for a sound international price.

The Army Broom

As order and prosperity returned, standards of living rose. Military officers, unaccustomed to the intricacies of national economy, found themselves feverishly making adjustments as their attempts to improve one aspect of it upset another. No sooner was Colonel Aung Gyi, deputy Chief of Staff, satisfied that controlled prices had been established, than he was given a new headache — a population that could now afford them had eaten all the chickens and other delicacies available to the town markets and were complaining bitterly of shortages.

"It was, nevertheless, almost a miracle," a senior Government official told me. "With the same people, the beauty but its originality is not striking. B. BAR AM

MUSICAL DIARY

American Music

Second Concert of American Music, The Royal Gaiety Chamber Orchestra, F. Chocet, Conductor; A. Koster, Violin (Tel Aviv, "Bell Handed" Hall, February 21). Don Gillis: Three sketches for strings; Leonard Bernstein: Serenade for Solo Violin, String Orchestra and Percussion; Irving Fine: Serenade; William Schuman: Symphony for Strings.

THIS second concert of American music was a real achievement; it had both novelty and quality. Three works were presented for the first time, bringing the total of this season's premieres to 10, including a specially commissioned work by the Israeli composer, J. Braun. There can be no doubt about the pioneering spirit and daring enterprise of this ensemble and its conductor. Unfortunately the public has been missing a good thing — the hall was all but empty.

One item, Don Gillis' "Three Sketches," proved to be an uninspired and old-fashioned work. Yet it was interesting inasmuch as it demonstrated the extremes to be found in contemporary American music. What a world of difference there is between John Cage with his hyper-modernism and Don Gillis with his simple-banal diatonic harmony and melody.

Bernstein's Serenade, however, is an extremely interesting work. It is also full of aesthetic beauty and inspiration. "This work is a result of a re-reading of Plato's 'The Symposium'." The music, like the dialogue, is a series of related statements in praise of love by the different speakers at the banquet.

Mr. Chocet's approach to the work was most satisfying. Clearly he understands and loves this American music. Mr. Komfort gave a beautiful performance. He played with utmost devotion and spiritual identification, bringing out the predominantly spiritual content of the work.

Irving Fine's Serenade is a lyric work of a certain

same national assets, the same bureaucracy and civil service, the Army created an orderly, relatively efficient and honest structure. Why were they able to do this? Because under the soldiers the Administration was not bogged down by political party prejudice, jobbery and nepotism, and because the Army dealt in orders and discipline, not bargaining or political manipulation.

At the same time U Nu is considering the desirability of setting up tribunals to look into alleged electoral malpractices by his opponents, and the introduction of a law whereby no Member of Parliament could change his party without automatically losing his seat — a measure which would ensure the stability of U Nu's formidable majority in Parliament.

It remains to be seen how the Army and the right-wing politicians react to this programme. Senior officers are depressed and edgy over the prospect that much of what they have achieved may be undone. Most believe that the Army must refuse to leave all but a handful of officers in the Administration, even if U Nu asks for them, on the principle that if Parliamentary government should fall once more, the Army must not be implicated. Others go so far as to pin their hopes on a rapid restoration in the national economy and the state of security in the country which will give the military cause to assume power again.

U Nu is preaching liberalism and the "democratization" of Burma. He and his colleagues have undoubtedly learned much from the crises of the past which, in 1948, led to their being supplanted by the Army. Burma may therefore be about to enjoy a new and satisfying approach to the democratic experiment. If the politicians can successfully take over from the Army in a continent in which armies are tending to take over from unsatisfactory politicians, Burma's contribution to political development in Asia may have the greatest possible significance.

Finally, there is the unique position enjoyed by U Nu, devout Buddhist and here of national distinction, father-figure of Burma's millions. For him this is a very personal victory. When U Nu forms a Government in April, he will examine carefully the operations of the Army's commercial enterprises run by the DSI, and his advisers already talk of "encourag-

Visiting Pianist

MARIO Miranda, the Chilean pianist at present on a short visit to Israel, made his first public appearance at the age of 11 with the National Symphony Orchestra of Santiago di Chile. In 1953 he won First Prize at the National Piano Competition in Chile. During his subsequent stay in West Germany he studied amongst others with Walter Gieseking and in 1956 he won the Cologne Academy Award, made to only one pianist. He also won one of the first prizes at the International Music Contest in Munich, as well as the Carl Lindstrom First Prize at Cologne.

More recently he has made several concert tours of Europe and South America, as soloist with orchestras conducted by prominent conductors and in recitals of his own. His first public appearance in the United States was in April, 1950. Since then he has made his home in New York and continues his studies with Claude Arrau, whose enthusiastic description of Israel and its music life induced him to come here. His recital at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem, tomorrow night, includes works by Bach (Partita in G), Mozart (Rondo in D), Beethoven (Sonata, op. 119) and Chopin and Debussy (Estampes and L'isle Joyeuse).

Overseas Tour

RIINA Braverman, the young Russian pianist who has just returned from a successful concert tour abroad, earned good reviews everywhere. "The Times" of London, describing her as "An Israeli of Spirit," wrote she went to the heart of the music and kept a firm, clean grip on it. In Holland's "Het Vrije Volk," Karl Mengelberg mentioned her punctual playing and her expressive capacity. Renee Longueville in "L'Est Republicain" stresses her temperament at her Nancy concert, which was broadcast to France and Belgium, and Vienna's "Arbeiter Zeitung" wrote she painted music plastically. Miss Braverman, who appeared last night at Haifa's Beitenu Hall, has been invited to play again next year in Austria, France and Holland.

G.W.-B.

Reader's Letter

MENDELSSOHN IGNORED
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In view of Dr. Otto Klemperer's letter to the Union of German Composers and Music Teachers, alleging discrimination against Mendelssohn and Mahler, I take the liberty of asking what was done by Israel orchestras, choirs and chamber music societies,lieder-singers and pianists to honour the memory of Mendelssohn's 150th birthday in 1955. In Germany, at any event, there appeared a commemorative book called "Felix Mendelssohn und seine Zeit," by Heinrich Eduard Jacob, S. Fischer Verlag 1955. Yours, etc. DR. F. WEISS
Tel Aviv, February 24.

Sir, — Dr. Klemperer is quite right in accusing Germany of neglecting the 150th and 100th anniversaries, respectively, of the great composers, Mendelssohn and Mahler. But allow me to ask what has been done in this respect in our country. Was there any mention — comparable to the present "Chopin Month" — of Felix Mendelssohn, on the occasion of his 150th birthday? And what is planned for the centenary of Gustav Mahler? Yours, etc. H. RATHEN
Tel Aviv, February 27.

Duke of Edinburgh Helps Wizo

By S.J. GOLDSMITH

JERUSALEM Post Correspondent
LONDON. — WE have just had here a remarkable charitable enterprise-cum-social event in which the partners were one of the Duke of Edinburgh's sponsored charities and a WIZO-sponsored Israeli charity, indicating the high esteem in which WIZO is held in this country. The Duke of Edinburgh's charity was his Award Scheme for Boys and Girls to encourage self-sacrifice, human service and good citizenship; WIZO's was his Award Scheme for young girls in Israel. The function was the premiere of a new film called "The Battle of the Sexes." Despite its title, it is a very

THE STORY OF THE WEEK



This time the trick did not work. By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

B-G on Momentous Diplomatic Mission

As Hamshahar (Mapam) writes that on his trip abroad Mr. Ben-Gurion will no doubt find an opportunity to discuss matters of moment to Israel and the Middle East, and thus our fight moves back to the diplomatic plane. However, the Egyptian forces are still massed along our southern border, constituting a continued threat, and we should pursue our efforts for a peaceful settlement with this in mind. We should also remember that Nasser called the Tripartite Declaration dead and buried not because he thought that it was an insufficient guarantee but because he is against guarantees.

Nasser (Hizbdrut) also holds that while the tension of the past week has abated somewhat, it will not subside entirely so long as Nasser's troops remain in Sinai. Nasser has already said that he never intended to attack but only massed his troops to ward off an Israeli onslaught, but now that it has become clear to everyone that Israel did not even dream of attacking there is no conceivable reason why his soldiers should not go to the Nile. An army massed for battle along the borders is always dangerous since it is bound to become restive out of the feeling that it "must do something." If Nasser does not see the danger, the other nations should point it out to him and prevail on him to take his men home.

Heretofore the world's nations at the impending clash has raised Nasser's prestige a great deal and his magnificent gesture in calling his troops home will be regarded as a grand concession and a favour to world stability.

Ma'ariv (General Zionist) writes that Mr. Sharef now attempts to dismiss the future over the latest income tax reform proposals as the result of a misunderstanding because the trace union men, who are no trace when it comes to calculating wages and taxes, understood only too well what the Treasury was driving at. If the Treasury's revenue but as an instrument to shape and regulate the country's economy.

Ma'ariv (non-party) holds that the contemplated change would bring down what we have built up so far. The welfare of society, and not administrative convenience and streamlined bookkeeping, should provide the decisive yardstick for tax laws. Regulations suiting well-established and developed countries cannot be applied in a state like Israel which needs increased productivity, know-how and initiative and many sections of whose population are backward and necessarily unproductive.

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